

# THE BOSTON MORNING GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE, EDITOR.

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MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1836.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**

From the Hampshire Republican.

*Falsehood of the Courier—Outrage committed under the Imprisonment Law—and a wicked and malicious Conspiracy to ruin a Respectable Citizen!*

When, some three weeks since, we mentioned in our paper the mere fact that a man of high and honorable standing in the community was at that time suffering the horrors of close imprisonment in the Northampton Jail, with the thermometer 10 degrees below zero, for no other crime than poverty, we did not think for a moment that any individual could be found, so regardless of truth and so reckless of his reputation, as to deny the well known facts we stated. Much less could we have supposed, that for political or private purposes, the Northampton Courier would have lent itself to the infamous design of destroying the fair and unspotted fame of one of our fellow citizens, or that its Editor would have descended to the meanness of visiting the gentleman in prison under the guise of a friend, with no other view than to give to the world a false coloring concerning his situation, and at the same time endeavor to blast his character forever, by publishing him as an unworthy, fraudulent and dishonest knave. Nor did we then suspect, that for vile and selfish ends, any set of men in this County, pretending to respectability, would engage in a base plot to perpetrate the imprisonment of a debtor, possessing an unshaken reputation for moral honesty, and integrity, established by every act of a life running through more than three score years, and which we did not believe the malice, even of a fiend, would attempt to impeach. Nor could we conceive that any man here was so lost to every principle of honor, truth and justice—so hardened against the influence of public sentiment—so intrinsically base and rotten-hearted, as to publish in the columns of a public newspaper, that the gentleman in jail had ample ability to pay \$10,000 for which he failed, "provided he had moral honesty enough to do so," or in other words, that nothing but dishonesty prevented the payment of this sum. And we then, accompanied with a bold and boastful threat, twice or thrice repeated, that the statement would be fully proved at the proper time.

But we had not made a correct estimate of the character of some men. We were mistaken in supposing that the high-handed villainies, of which we occasionally read in the public journals, were perpetrated solely at a distance and abroad. We over-valued the restraints of public opinion; we underrated the extent of private malice and individual dishonor. We thought that in the centre of New England, famed for her schools and colleges, and churches, for the refined and noble feelings, the lofty self-respect, and the scrupulous regard for equal and exact justice which characterizes her citizens, no man would hazard their standing by an attempt to consummate an open and barefaced scheme of self-aggrandizement, which required for its success the utter and irretrievable ruin of an honest, intelligent, educated, and much respected man.

We have, however, seen the attempt. We have also witnessed its failure. And in giving a condensed narrative of the circumstances of the imprisonment of the individual to whom we allude, our readers will readily perceive that whatever might have been the motives of the nominal creditor in the commitment of his debtor, other men have enlisted in the crusade against him; other men have distinguished themselves by their kind, humane, and generous efforts to oppress and crush him; other men have sought to force new bars and bolts for the prison-chamber, lest those which the law makes for the benefit of the creditor would be too weak to secure and retain the victim.

But to our history. On the 25th of November last, HEZEKIAH WRIGHT STRONG, Esq., P. Master at Amherst, was committed to the jail in this town, on an execution of about \$70, for a debt originally contracted previous to 1824, issued by Lucius Boltwood, Esq., as attorney for Joel Smith, his grandfather, or grandfather-in-law, and creditor in the said execution. We immediately published an article in our columns, as we have already stated, complaining virtually of the injustice of the law, which sent Mr Strong to prison at that inclement season, for no other cause than that of being poor. We said that Mr Strong could no more pay his debts than he could create a world, and that this fact was well known to the creditor as it was to the whole community; we spoke of his being in a cold dungeon, and concluded by saying that if our Whig Senators, who voted for the Imprisonment Law, could visit the jail, and be shut up there for thirty days with his inmate, their opinion of the justice of the law might undergo a change.

The next week after this publication, the editor of the Courier blazoned forth to the world his own turpitude and infamy, by representing himself as having called in the shape of a friend upon Mr Strong in prison, for the purpose of ascertaining whether his situation was so deplorable as stated by us, as if it was, it reflected upon the humanity of the gaoler as well as the barbarity of the law. He then states that he found Mr Strong in a large room, 12 by 18 feet, with a plenty of wood, newspapers, &c., when he entered into an agreeable and sociable conversation with him, and conveyed the impression that his situation was truly happy and enviable. After this treacherous and subtle preamble he states that Mr Strong could pay the debt for which he was imprisoned, if he chose to do so—and winds up his self-condemnation by the false assertion, that Mr Strong disapproved of the publications concerning him in our paper. The editor of the Courier seemed to think that the prison-room, with its grated windows, its white-washed walls of stone, and its floor covered over with cold sand, with a chair or two, a small table, and a low, solitary bed in the corner, for its furniture, was not a "cold dungeon." That a person immersed in the recesses of a gaol, far away from all mankind, save when the friendly hand of the Keeper extends him his food through the aperture in the door, and when the temperature is 10 degrees below zero, is not in a "cold dungeon?" That a man surrounded by four stone walls, in solitude, secured by double and treble locks, bolts and grates, without the possibility, if he had the wish, to escape, without the air of heaven to breathe or the sun of heaven to shine upon him, and all this in the winter, is not in a "cold dungeon?" We commend such logic to those who have taken their rules of reasoning and their ideas of liberty in a different school from ourselves.

Simultaneously with this scurrilous article in the Courier, appeared in our columns a communication from "the gentleman in gaol," confirming our first statement, and giving the lie direct to the slanderous imputation of that paper. Stung with mortification by this unexpected but convincing evidence against his honor and his truth, and seeking for revenge, the editor of that journal fell an easy prey into the hands of designing men, who were willing to use him for their purpose so long as they could avoid personal responsibility for the

libels he might be induced to publish. Such men there were, as became manifest soon after Mr Strong was committed to jail. He is Postmaster in Amherst, and individuals of high standing and reputed wealth were not wanting, who were eager to improve the opportunity of endeavoring to wrest from him an office they had long anxiously sought for themselves. A petition was circulated for this purpose, prejudice of every kind aroused, and all the slumbering passions in the village of Amherst were artfully ignited, and kindled into a blaze against the unfortunate debtor. With this feeling, statements in writing were communicated to the editor of the Courier, by two men claiming respectability in Amherst, the object of which was to stigmatize Mr Strong as a grossly dishonest man, and to deprive him of the character which he had faithfully earned in a long life of public service. Upon the strength of these statements, and with assurances that when the term of imprisonment expired, Mr Strong could not be admitted to take the oath, and that the knowledge of this fact had been obtained by an intimate acquaintance with his private affairs, and those of his family, for nearly twenty years, the editor of that paper published an infamous libel upon his character, accusing him in the broadest and most explicit terms of moral dishonesty, and boldly asserting his ability to prove the charge at the proper time and opportunity.

On the Friday after this publication, (the 25th inst.) that term arrived and that opportunity was presented. The term of Mr Strong's imprisonment then expired, and Samuel Hinkley and Lewis Strong, Esqrs. of this town, eminent for their legal experience, and abilities were selected as the Justices to hear any objections on the part of the creditor against the release of his debtor, and to settle the question of the honesty or dishonesty of the latter.

Interrogations in writing were prepared elaborately and with great deliberation by Lucius Boltwood Esq. of Amherst, attorney at law, who had been since 1819, an Executor of an Estate in which Mr Strong's wife and children were interested, and as such had been the confidential friend and adviser in his family, were placed in the hands of a Counsellor in this town, and by him propounded to Mr Strong, the attorney who prepared them being unable to attend, as his counsel said, in consequence of his wife being part Episcopalian, and unwilling that he should be absent from home on Christmas day!

On this examination it appeared that Elijah Dwight, a brother of Mr Strong's wife, deceased in 1818 or 1819, and bequeathed to Mrs Strong and her children certain property—that Mr Strong was then perfectly solvent and continued so till 1824—when he failed, that sometime before his failure, this property was secured in trust for his wife and children to whom it was devised—that Lucius Boltwood Esq. was the active Executor in the settlement of the estate of Elijah Dwight—that in 1828 he said Lucius deeded to a third person for the benefit of Mr Strong's wife and children the land where they now reside, that from funds belonging to said estate the furniture in the house was purchased by his advice by one of the said children, being of age, and one of the legatees of said estate—that Mr Strong, when he failed, owed the estate of Elijah Dwight several hundred dollars, which might have been secured for the benefit of his wife and children during the five years he was solvent after the will—that this demand against Mr Strong was in the hands of the Executors, and that Lucius Boltwood Esq. was the attorney for the attaching creditors of Mr Strong, but did not attach any of his property for the benefit of said estate, or to secure said demand against Mr Strong. That Elijah Dwight on his death-bed presented a \$200 note to Mr Strong, which she had always religiously cherished as a sacred memorial and token of friendship from her brother, and had presented it in the same shape, recovered only the interest, annually, for 16 or 17 years, believing, from the advice she received, that it was her sole, peculiar and exclusive property—that just before Mr Strong was committed, this note was paid to his eldest son, to whom he was indebted, not only as one of the heirs of the said estate, but also for money advanced, and services rendered to the amount of \$600 or \$700, that Mr Strong was now in the receipt of \$500 or 600 from his office annually, the amount having gradually increased every year since his appointment, all of which was expended in the support of his family—and many other particulars, embracing every detail of private life, touching every thing pertaining to the management and income of the Post Office in Amherst, and developed only by interrogatories framed from a minute acquaintance and familiarity with them for a long series of years, were unfolded which would be foreign from this article, and uninteresting to the reader.

Upon this testimony substantially, three distinct grounds of objection were taken by the counsel for the creditor to the discharge of Mr Strong: First, that he had an interest in the trust estate of his wife: Second, that the \$200 note belonged to him, and although paid to his son, the money should be applied to the payment of other creditors: And Third, that Mr Strong, as Postmaster, was in the constant receipt of money for postage and also some small accounts for the same and that all moneys so received were his property and should be applied to the payment of his debts.

The Justices held, as to the first objection, that Mr Strong had no interest, whatever in the trust estate of his wife, and could not in any manner control the same. As to the \$200 note, that it had been paid to his son, the money should be applied to the payment of other creditors: And Third, that Mr Strong, as Postmaster, was in the constant receipt of money for postage and also some small accounts for the same and that all moneys so received were his property and should be applied to the payment of his debts.

Of course there was no hesitation on the part of the Justices in coming to a conclusion as to Mr Strong's poverty. He was instantly and triumphantly discharged; and with his discharge were put to flight the corrupt designs of private enemies, and the baser calumnies of our cotemporary in this town.

Where is now the bravado of the Courier? Who, hereafter will repose confidence in its false and hollow hearted statements? Who will not shudder at its depraved and malignant attacks upon private character, and its cold and unfeeling attempt to invade the peace and happiness of families?

But we forbear—and after the detail we have given

of the imprisonment of Mr Strong, and all the circumstances connected with it, its origin, its progress, its effect upon the feelings and interests of the community, and its termination, we ask, will the citizens of this Commonwealth submit longer to a law, which may be perverted to such foul and crying injustice and be used as a tremendous and overwhelming engine of oppression?—Will they longer hazard their individual and personal liberty upon the mere turn of the wheel of fortune? Let their representatives at the ensuing session of the Legislature answer.

**ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.**—The creditors of TIMOTHY GAY are notified that the time appointed for their becoming parties to his deed of Assignment, will expire on the fifth day of January next.

**ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.**—The creditors of Theodore S. Kimball are notified that the time appointed for their becoming parties to his deed of assignment, will expire on the fifth day of January next.

**STRAYED OR STOLEN.**—From the Fulton Stable, in Fulton street, on Monday, the 10th inst., a Newfoundland Dog Puppy, about three months old. Whoever will return it to the Stable, or to THOMAS BRITTON, near the North Square, shall be suitably rewarded.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY.**—A first rate man, a hazy chair maker. Also—four journey men cabinet makers—apply to G. H. MARDEN, corner of Merriam and Friend streets, near the City scales.

**GERMAN WINDOW GLASS.**—200 boxes assorted sizes, first quality, just landed—for sale by ROGERS, DEVENES & CO., wholesale druggists and paint dealers, 5 & 6 Granite Stores, Commercial wharf.

**BLANK BOOKS.**—Just received at the Auction and Book of a superior quality, for sale by T. M. BAKER.

**25 CASES BALTIMORE EPSOM SALTS.**—12 cases Liqueur Paste, 3 bales Vermont Lard, 2 bales Snakeroot—for sale by OLIVER FLETCHER, No 2 India st.

**FRESH FISH.**—At wholesale and retail, opposite No 67 Long wharf, North side—constantly on hand through the winter season. For further information inquire of ROSEA SARGANT, No 67 Long wharf.

**CHARLES WADE.**—Ship and Real Estate Broker, under the Oriental Bank, corner of Merchants Row—Refer to Messrs LEVI BARTLEY, of LUKE BALDWIN.

**BOARDS WANTED.**—A mechanic and his wife and two single mechanics can be accommodated with board and pleasant room in a private family. Inquire at this office.

**GENUINE ARROW ROOT.**—Pure and unadulterated—Grown and manufactured in the parish of St. George, island of Jamaica—selected and put up in casks particularly for the American market, by a gentleman residing at Port Jany, Jamaica—for sale by LOW & REED, 21 Merchants Row.

**NEW FOUNDLAND DOG.**—A gentleman having no use of him a first rate Newfoundland Dog, wishes to dispose of him to a person who will take care of him. Apply at the Stables of 17 Federal street.

**SPIRITS TURPENTINE AND VARNISH.**—10 bbls Spirits Turpentine—30 do Varnish—now landing per Hudson and Rescise, for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf.

**DEW.**—In St. PAUL'S Church, Pew No 74 well situated on the broad aisle. For sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf.

**BEEF FOR SALE.**—50 barrels of Mess Beef—102 do No 1 do—51 do prime, first quality—by D. DESHON, No 6 Long wharf.

**BOYS' CLOTHING.**—Ready made, and made to order at No 24 Court street, (Tudor's Building).

**DANCING ACADEMY.**—Mons. GILSON having returned from Paris, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the public in general of Boston, that he has removed, and that it is now open for the reception and instruction of pupils in dancing and all its various branches.

**PERIODICALS FOR 1836.**—NOTICE.—The subscriber having disposed of his interest in the general agency of the Periodical works heretofore supplied by him and his predecessors, (Messrs. Lutz, Wait & Co.) to W. H. S. JORDAN, who will in future conduct the same, he would recommend him to the confidence of his former subscribers and the public, and solicit for him a continuance of the patronage bestowed upon the former establishment.

**NOTICE.**—The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken possession of a hand general assortment of the different kinds of Marble, suitable for Centre and Pier Tables, Monuments, Grave Stairs, Tombs, Tables and Marble Chimney Pieces, made of the best kind of foreign and domestic Marble, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

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**NOTICE TO LITERARY SOCIETIES.**—LYCEUM LECTURES, &c.—The Hanover Rooms, about No 46 Hanover street, to be, for respectable purposes, except on the Sabbath. Apply to L. D. JOHNSON, No 55 Pinekey st.

**FOR SALE.**—A neat modern brick house, situated in Stillman place, just painted and papered, and in complete order, and is convenient for a genteel family—containing a kitchen, cellar, 2 parlors, with folding doors, and a chamber—washhouse, yard, &c. For terms, apply to G. H. MARDEN, corner of Merriam and Friend streets, near the City scales.

**FOR SALE.**—Two small new houses in Vine street—each containing a kitchen—cellar—2 small parlors—4 chambers—Apply to CHARLES WADE, corner of Merchants Row, under the Oriental Bank.

**FOR SALE.**—A first rate new four story brick house—pleasantly situated within two minutes walk of State street, having every convenience for a genteel residence. Apply to CHARLES WADE, corner of Merchants Row, under the Oriental Bank.

**FOR SALE.**—House 26 Bridge street—containing 2 parlors, 2 kitchens, and 8 chambers—terms liberal—apply to C. MCINTIER, 5 Exchange st.

**FOR SALE.**—A valuable lot of land, and the buildings thereon, situated on 21 Spring st, will be sold at a bargain—apply to C. MCINTIER, No 5 Exchange street.

**TO LET.**—A Brick House situated on the corner of Stillman street, a d Stillman place, corner of a cellar—2 parlors—Parlor, and four chambers, good yard—woodshed, cistern, &c.

**TO LET.**—A pleasantly situated three story brick house on Fourth street, South Boston, near the residence of Esq. Alg. Esq., with a large yard and every convenience for a genteel family. Inquire of JOSEPH HARRIS, Jr., corner of B street and Broadway.

**TO LET.**—A spacious Cellar, and easy of access situated in Oliver street, will be let on favorable terms. Apply at 63 Milk street.

**SHOP TO RENT.**—Situated on Atkinson street, near Milk street, suitable for most kinds of business. Apply at 47 Milk street.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET.**—Two new brick houses in Fruit street—each containing a kitchen—cellar—2 parlors—2 chambers—and a large finished attic—good yard—wood shed, &c., with aqueduct water. Price low—three quarters of the purchase can remain on mortgage 7 years. Apply to CHARLES WADE, corner Merchants Row, under the Oriental Bank.

**TO LET.**—A counting house and two good Lots on Commercial street—apply to CHARLES WADE, Merchants Row, under the Oriental Bank.

**FOR SALE.**—A first rate new brick house in Stoddard street, running from Howard to Court street, having every convenience for a genteel residence. Half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to CHARLES WADE, corner of Merchants Row, under the Oriental Bank.

**TO LET.**—A first rate new brick house, on Hanover street, having every convenience for a genteel residence—half or three fourths of the purchase can be paid on mortgage for a number of years. Apply to CHAS. WADE, corner of Merchants Row, under the Oriental Bank.

**WANTED.**—Wanted to hire a House near the centre of the city, containing 2 parlors and 6 chambers, with neat and necessary conveniences—apply to CHARLES WADE, corner of Merchants Row, under the Oriental Bank.

**FOR SALE.**—A new brick house in Houchman's Lane, having every convenience for a private family. Half the purchase money can be paid on mortgage four years—apply to CHARLES WADE, corner of Merchants Row, under the Oriental Bank.

**FOR SALE.**—A good three story house in Portland street, having 10 rooms, good cellar, and every other convenient. Two thirds of the purchase can remain on mortgage—price very low—apply to CHAS. WADE, corner of Merchants Row, under the Oriental Bank.

**WANTED.**—Wanted to purchase a House containing about six rooms, with necessary conveniences, in the vicinity of Portland or Harkins streets—apply to CHARLES WADE, corner Merchants Row, under the Oriental Bank.

**TO LET.**—A genteel house, situated in Washington street, nearly opposite the Washington Hotel, with good and water. For information, apply at SIMPSON & WILDS, No 5 Exchange st, or ELISHA WHEELER opposite the premises.

**FOR SALE.**—Or would be exchanged for a good brick dwelling, centrally situated in this city—About 20,000 feet of land, very elegantly situated in Charlestown. Apply to CHARLES WADE, corner of Merchants Row, under the Oriental Bank.

**TO LET.**—A genteel house, situated in Washington street, nearly opposite the Washington Hotel, with good and water. For information, apply at SIMPSON & WILDS, No 5 Exchange st, or ELISHA WHEELER opposite the premises.

**FOR SALE.**—For sale or exchange for Real Estate in Boston, a valuable Estate in Charlestown, 3 miles from Boston, having on it a mansion House, stables, outhouses, and 300 front feet of different kinds—apply to CHARLES WADE, corner of Merchants Row, under the Oriental Bank.

**WANTED TO HIRE.**—On a lease, a good house, containing 6 or 8 rooms, and necessary conveniences, in Hanover street, or vicinity—Washington street or vicinity—apply to CHARLES WADE, corner of Merchants Row, under the Oriental Bank.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET.**—The Stores and Warehouse No 2 and 4 Washington street, corner of Wilson's Lane—apply to CHARLES WADE, corner of Merchants Row, under the Oriental Bank.

**HOUSE FOR SALE IN CHELSEA.**—For Sale a House in Washington street, in Chelsea, two years old—containing parlor, kitchen, and 3 chambers, wood house, &c.—and good water. For further particulars, apply to C. MCINTIER, 5 Exchange st.

**COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**—SHAW & BRIGGS have associated with them as copartner, FRANCIS D. CRAFTS.—The Saddle business will be continued at No 7, Dock Square, in the name of SHAW, BRIGGS & CRAFTS.

**NOTICE TO CABINET MAKERS.**—Wanted two Journey men Cabinet makers, and one mahogany Chair maker. None but good workmen need apply. Wanted, also, a boy 15 years of age, as an apprentice as above. Inquire at this office.

**STEAM ENGINES.**—A saving of at least one half the expense of fuel is offered to all steam engines which adopt Goodrich's Patent Boilers. These Boilers can be placed upright, or laid horizontally; they are particularly adapted to the use of hard coal, and are applicable to all engines now in operation, including Steam Boats. Several are in use at Mr. Agley's Foundry at South Boston. One of the Cheapest is provided with them; several others are in use in Boston and the vicinity.

Satisfactory demonstration of the advantages, which these boilers offer over all others will be given by the subscriber; and all persons desirous of saving from one half to two thirds of the expense of running their engines, besides the economy of room obtained by using upright instead of horizontal Boilers, are respectfully requested to apply to him, at the Warehouse of the Boston India Rubber Co., No 3 State street, or to B. COPELAND, Jr., No 65 Broad st.

**WANTED.**—A young man to take care of a horse, chase and cow in the country—a man to work in a private family—a man to work in a boarding house—a man to work in a public house—a boy to attend in a oyster room, also, a colored man to work in a family—apply at No 47 Milk street.

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**HOWARD HOUSE.**—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken charge of the Howard House, and extensive premises, formerly occupied by the late WILLIAM GALLAGHER. He hopes by strict attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of patronage from the public which was bestowed upon his predecessor.

The House is situated in the most central part of the city, and contiguous to the Post Office and other public buildings. It has been fitted up in a neat and genteel style—the rooms with every delicacy the season will afford.

Parties wishing to be provided with entertainment for any number of persons, can be accommodated at the shortest notice. A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board.

**FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE.**—A Dwelling House at East Boston, situated on lot No 90 Webster street, it is 42 feet long, 14 feet wide, 2 stories and a half high—double piazza—2 kitchens—built last summer by a first rate mechanic, of the best materials—superintended by the present owner—it is finished from cellar to garret, and well calculated for a Boarding House, for which it is now occupied, at the rent of \$400 per year.

It would be exchanged for a Cottage within 3 miles of Boston, if a chance offered. For further particulars apply to ROSEA SARGANT, No 67 Long Wharf, the present owner.

**TO LET.**—The house and store formerly occupied by J. H. & Co. A. N. Pollock, as a boarding house, provision and grocery store, with a good cellar under the store, well finished and calculated for a victualling cellar.—The house is situated opposite the Maverick House, on Hotel square, leading to Salem. It is the most pleasant situation for a boarding house, and is well calculated for a boarding house, with a large kitchen and 7 sleeping apartments. Attached to the same is a large back building 50 feet in length with a kitchen below—a cistern and well of water.—Likewise a stable and every convenience. Apply to JOSHUA H. POLLOCK, corner of Pitt and Merriam streets.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE HOTEL.**—The subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that his term of office has expired in the "Marlboro' Hotel, Boston, and he has returned to his own establishment, the New Hampshire Hotel, in Dover, N. H., where he solicits a share of the public patronage.

N. B.—The New Hampshire Hotel will hereafter be kept as a Temperance House.

**Important Information!**—TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS, viz: Scrofula—Leprosy—Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire—Eczema, even when the bones are affected—White Swellings—Violent Eruptions, after eruptions—Scalds—Furunculosis—Eruptions—Pimples and Carbuncles—Face—Scars—Scars—Legs—Scalds—Heads—Ulcers—Venereal Taints when Mercury has failed—and all disorders arising from an impure state of the Blood and Humors—are all assured that

**Botanical Drops!**—Continue unvalued for the prevention, relief, and cure of these complaints. In proof of which read the following remarkable case of a case of 12 years standing:

Extract of a letter, Sir—My leg, which before did not look like a human limb, is now entirely healed up, (after receiving every other application for 12 years!) Previous to taking your Botanical Drops, I had given up all hope of relief.

Another Case.—An Agent writes—"There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage. He declares, to use his own words, 'it is doing good for him,' and is, as it were, 'snatching him from the grave.'"

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure to do them permanent relief, until they had made use of the Botanical Drops.

They are also the best Spring and Autumnal Physic, Price \$1, or 6 bottles for \$5.

**DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR The Piles!**—ONE of the best and most thorough remedies known for this troublesome complaint. It has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other now in use, and affords immediate and permanent relief, both to the disorder itself, and its accompanying symptoms of pain in the loins, vert



# THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1836.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

Washington, December 29, 1835.

In the House, Mr. Cambreleng moved to suspend the Rules for the purpose of allowing Committees to report bills—the House refused; he then moved to suspend the Rules to allow the Committee of Ways and Means to report the appropriation Bills; this also was objected to, and a count called for; when 93 rose in the affirmative and 50 in the negative;—the motion, requiring two thirds, was lost.

The House then proceeded to receive Petitions, calling the States in order, beginning with Mass. Most of the Members had from one to half a dozen petitions, &c., to present, principally of private and local interest. I left the House in the smouldering ruins of New-York, and followed the popular current to the Senate; where I found Mr. Clay in an oratorical posture, making love in a loud speech to his favorite Dulcinea, the Land Bill. He spoke of the overflowing treasury and increasing revenue; of the constitutional right that the States had to the distribution of the public lands, the importance it would be to internal improvement, education, &c. &c. Descending from tropes, he went into figures, to show that this small state would receive her half million, another one, her million; and Pennsylvania, I think, about two millions—all which amounts to how much per head? In short, he only repeated his old argument to purchase the presidency; and his old bribe, about one dollar and a half a head—to be paid to the people in their own money. As Sheridan said, "how can I pay you, unless you lend me the money?" He spoke with deep emotion when alluding to the disappointment of losing the Bill, after it had once passed both Houses, by the President's retaining it; and said if he had vetoed it and sent it back, it would have still been passed by the constitutional majority.—If this be a fact, it only shows the foresight and sagacity of the President. The people, I must say, have borne their disappointment much better than their eloquent and ambitious benefactor; for they have uttered no complaints about "that dollar and a half."

The public Lands belong to the government, just as much as the surplus revenue; and if Mr. Calhoun thinks a change in the constitution necessary to distribute the surplus, we recommend Mr. Clay to club with him, and have it changed a little more, for the distribution of Lands. But a greater change, I apprehend, will await us all—the present generation, and their aspiring benefactors—before any change takes place in the constitution for either of these unconstitutional purposes. After showing what a world of good had been withheld from the people by the dog-in-the-manger policy, and the "spoils" prodigality of the government, Mr. Clay concluded his peroration, with a pathetic eulogy upon himself—his early life, his portionless fortune, his friendless lot, &c., &c. It would have better become him, I think, to have eulogized Chancellor Wythe.—There have been few young men in the country who have had the good fortune to be taken under the protection and patronage, and to enjoy the counsel and friendship of such a man as Wythe. Jefferson was proud to acknowledge his obligation to him. Mr. Clay modestly attributed every thing to himself.

But I pass to Mr. Calhoun. In addition to the work he had laid out yesterday, he offered a resolution to-day to "modify the compromise, by reducing the duties on all articles consistent with the safety of the Manufacturing interest." Well, here is the Tariff again! and here are North and South to be brought again into the field of mortal strife.

"Each battle sees the other's under'd face!" Mr. C. said the treasury now had about 21 millions surplus, and would soon have 30. It would be a struggle between power and liberty. He hoped the Committee on Manufactures would soon report the Bills, &c., his object was to control the surplus fund, the great source of all the evils of the country.

Mr. Davis hoped the Senate would not vote to instruct the Committee, but on due consideration; and moved to lay the subject on the table one day; to which Mr. C. consented.

REIS EFFENDI.

The work goes bravely on.—The Committee of the Virginia Legislature to whom the subject was referred, have agreed to report resolutions instructing Messrs Leigh and Tyler to introduce and support an expunging resolution, similar to Col. Benton's.

The Senate and House of Representatives of Illinois have also passed resolutions for expunging the condemned resolution of the United States Senate. Expunge is the word, says a letter in the Globe. In the Senate the vote was 15 to 10; and in the House it was 36 to 16. The People of Illinois are even more unanimous than the above large majority in the General Assembly.

The French make a mighty flourish about their preparations of ships of war—Uncle Sam does not brag much, but then he is not so sleepy as Monsieur may imagine. The N. Orleans Advertiser, of the 15th ult. says—

"We learn that the forts below the city and on the Lakes have assumed a most warlike attitude. Heavy ordnance has been mounted, and such preparations made as would indicate that the Government is at least ready for war. We understand that all the fortifications on the Gulf and the seaboard have been placed in the same state."

The Committee appointed to ascertain the amount of loss by the great fire at New York, have reported, says the Journal of Commerce, that the whole number of buildings destroyed was 527, exclusive of the Merchants' Exchange and South Dutch Church—and that the estimated amount of loss is \$17,115,692. This estimate is based upon the statements of 276 firms and owners of real estate, who reported a loss of \$1,179,700 in (the destruction of 129) buildings, and \$6,557,816 in goods. Total, \$7,969,150, on which was \$7,969,150 insurance. The whole loss in buildings is estimated at \$4,000,000. Merchandise, 13,115,692 \$17,115,692

The City Municipal Government for the year 1836, will be organized this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the City Hall—when the Mayor elect, Samuel T. Armstrong, will be inducted into office.

## TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship George Washington was boarded by the New York news boats on Thursday, off the coast. She would not arrive until Friday, that her cargo might be entitled to the reduction of duties which took place from that date. She sailed from Liverpool on the 25th November, and brought London dates to the 24th, Liverpool to the 25th, and Paris to the 23d. They do not contain any important news.

There is nothing more of importance in relation to American affairs—Mr. Barton had not left France. The following absurd article we copy from the Morning Herald:—"The Temps announces an important fact if it be not contradicted, viz: a secret treaty of alliance between the United States and Russia, the object of which is to take all chances for the future. The intelligence conveyed in such vague terms is scarcely susceptible of discussion."

The French Chambers were convoked for the 29th December, a fortnight earlier than the period very recently fixed upon, in consequence, as considered in Paris, of the rather unpleasant view forced on the French Government of its alliance with Russia, the growing importance of events in Spain, and above all, by the serious aspect of the American indemnity question.

The news from Spain, as contained in the French papers is not important. The latest accounts from Madrid were of the 14th inst.

The Duke of Orleans arrived at Algiers on the 16th inst. London, 24th Nov.—Sir Francis Head, the Assistant Commissioner of Poor Laws, has been appointed Governor of Upper Canada. This appointment has been highly approved by his Majesty. Sir Francis will sail in the course of a week.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Nov. 20.—The sales comprise 100 Sea Island at 14d to 15d, with 20 stained at 14 1/2 to 15d; 820 Bowdler, 7d a 11d—2200 Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee at 7d a 12d—6800 Orleans, 7d a 11d—1050 Pernambuco, 11d a 13d—270 Bahia and Macao, 10 a 11d—1270 Maranhao, 10d a 12d—600 Guayra, 9 1/2 a 11d—1040 Carthagena, 7 1/2 a 8d—80 W. India, 14d—900 Surat, 6 1/2 a 7d, and a total at 6 1/2 p. m. making together 25,000 bales, of which 1500 American have been taken by speculators, and 400 American for shipment.—Monday, 23d.—The market is full, and prices of all descriptions are from 4d to 4 1/2 p. m. lower than on Friday. The sales on Saturday and to day are 4000 bales. Tuesday, Nov. 24.—To-day the market has been quiet, the sales amounting only to 1200 bales.

Commerce and revenue of Boston.—The number of foreign arrivals in 1827, was 728; 1828, 680; 1829, 663; 1830, 642; 1831, 766; 1832, 1064; 1833, 1067; 1834, 1156; 1835, 1302.

The number of foreign clearances in 1827 was, 524; 1828, 527; 1829, 495; 1830, 567; 1831, 681; 1832, 943; 1833, 939; 1834, 1003; 1835, 1221.

The amount of revenue that was secured, first quarter 1834 - - - \$655,714 56 Second quarter do - - - 852,886 05 Third do do - - - 831,156 13 Fourth do do - - - 490,415 95

\$2,830,172 69 The amount of revenue that accrued the first quarter 1835 - - - \$582,731 29 Second quarter do - - - 1,056,432 73 Third do do - - - 1,311,666 59 Fourth do do do estimated at - 664,537 00

\$3,645,367 61 Increase of revenue this year over the last - - - \$815,194 92.

Just as we told ye.—La Sonnambula has drawn out all the fashion of the city—there is a perfect mania about it—night after night the same bright and happy faces illumine the dress circle, while each successive representation is given with increased excellence.—The principal Artists in the piece appear to partake of the general enthusiasm which surrounds them, and throw all the ardor and power of their natures into their assumed characters. It will, it is understood, be performed every evening during the present theatrical week.

We have not preserved the MS. about the Chelsea cow and calf business, and if we had we should not consent to publish it even in the manner suggested by a note from one of the parties interested, dated the 2d inst. If any individual consider himself wrongfully accused, and thinks a public explanation necessary, he had better make such an explanation under his own signature, and demand its publication in the Journal from which the injustice emanated.

Upon our First Page is an article which every man should read—it is a good comment upon the wisdom and justice of the law authorizing Imprisonment for Debt. A man is torn from his family because he is poor, and then an attempt made to ruin his character in order to justify the outrage. We should think that those papers here which have copied the libels upon the sufferer's reputation, would feel bound to publish his vindication.

Fire.—A stable belonging to Mr Dan'l Simpson, situated in Foster Place, was discovered to be on fire about half past 12 o'clock on Sunday morning. The horses, carriages, and most of the hay was saved. The upper story and roof were nearly destroyed. Loss about \$1000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary—as was also the fire in Charlestown on Friday evening.

The U. S. Frigate Constellation was at Porto Cabello 30th Nov. for the protection of American citizens and property. Porto Cabello was in the hands of the insurgents, and a general battle between them and the government troops who were approaching under Gen Paez, was shortly expected.

Mrs Tiernan is properly appreciated at the West. A New Orleans paper says she has a charming voice and most finished enunciation; her action is graceful, her attitudes easy, her eye most expressive. It is too late, however, to play the critic with her; she has long been accepted as a very accomplished and finished actress.

Mr Calwell's rules, for the regulation of his new theatre, we should think from the following interrogatory from the New Orleans Union, were not very closely observed:—"Can Mr Elliot, of the St. Charles Theatre, inform us the name of the young gentleman who had a sugar in his mouth, and his hat on, the best part of last evening?"

Decision in Prescott's Case.—The Governor and Council having declined to extend the reprieve of Prescott to June, he will be executed at Hopkinton, N. H., on Wednesday next, 6th inst., between the hours of 10 in the morning and 12 o'clock noon.

Extract of a letter dated Messina, Oct. 24.—"We now hear that the cholera has appeared in Venice, and are fearful that, in consequence, vessels from Trieste will soon be refused admittance to this place, coming from that port."

## MUNICIPAL COURT.

William Britton was indicted for stealing \$12.00 from Joshua Foley, a sailor lad, and rivetted a chain of suspicious circumstances against himself by a series of stupid, gross, and wholesale lies, which were confuted in the same instant they were uttered:—

Britton was a handcartman, and undertook to carry Foley's luggage on board of the brig Sea Islander, from the cellar of Moses Hunt. After Britton had done the job, he enticed Foley—who was nothing loath, judging from his bloated, though beardless cheeks—into a grogery, and made him "wood up," till he could not see, nor stand, nor hardly lie down, without holding on, to keep the steam within him from rolling him round the room, like a rotatory locomotive. When his steam had slackened off a little, Foley was taken back to Hunt's, and it was there discovered that his wallet was missing. Up to that time Britton had been so poor as not to be able to pay for a day's board in advance, but the day after Foley lost his money—and his voyage, also—he came it large, flourishing bank bills about, and driving to the theatre in a carriage, assuming the flush and prodigal airs of a jack-tar just paid off. When arrested by Constable Wilson, he protested that he had not seen Foley for two days, and added that he had not a cent of money about him, and had not had more than a quarter of a dollar for a week. Upon searching him, however, Wilson found \$1.91 cts., which added to the sum paid for his board and grog that evening, amounted, by fair computation, to the clear sum of \$2.50 cts. lawful. At first Britton affected to be very much surprised to find himself so rich, and could not recollect how he came by his money, but finally concluded that some mischievous wretch had put the money in his pocket by way of a trick. If the money did get into Britton's pocket in that way, it was a trick most sartin; and a queerer trick than ever Signor Blitz or any other magician ever attempted or performed. Great skill and address is often exhibited in getting money out of a man's pocket without his knowledge or consent, and with too much success too often—but, to put money into it, without his privity and consent, is past all comprehension! "Where's the motive?" as the lawyers say. Britton soon began to think that his first bouncers were pitched too high, and carried over Wilson's credulity, and he then began to lie in a lower key, and said—"If I did take the money from the boy I did not know it." This did not quite suit the ears of the officer yet, and he tried a note still lower, and continued—"I suppose I took the money, and I'll sell my handcart to raise enough to settle with the boy." This was just the music the Constable relished, and he took him to jail to finish the tune. Another beautiful fact for Britton, and which exhibited him in a most amiable light, was—that he was a fellow lodger with Foley the night before the robbery, and took peculiar pains to caution him not to expose his wallet, as it might be stolen by some of the collar loungers!

The jury convicted Britton without leaving their seats, and the court sentenced him to one year in the State prison, although there was no evidence against him but his own declarations, and every witness brought against him irrefragably proved that he was such an unmitigated liar that not a syllable he uttered was entitled to belief. The law says, "that in doubtful cases, the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of his general good character," and why should not a prisoner be equally entitled to the benefit of his bad character when it makes for him. "It's a poor rule that won't work both ways." This mode of convicting prisoners because they equivocate or prevaricate when first accused, is growing too common. Instance the unfortunate Miss Rice, that pink of "honor," who would not betray her betrayer. The case of John Wade is in point, too. Here the Commonwealth's attorney contended, that Wade deserved to be hanged, if it were only for the lies he had told, and the jury convicted poor Wade accordingly. The Governor and Council, however, said that he should not be hanged; they undoubtedly foresaw the consequences of hanging merely for lying, and dreaded the rise of hemp by the fall of men. Beside, they might have naturally inquired—what will the general adoption of such a principle lead to?—one of the first of its evil effects would be exhibited in courts, in the confusion of their proceedings. Jurors, instead of returning verdicts against parties indicted, would be continually convicting the lawyers, who argued on either side, for their cool, impudent and all-sufficient lies and wilful misrepresentations of every fact in the evidence. Some may think, however, that such verdicts would be more irregular than injurious.—"Though all thieves will lie, yet lying is no conclusive proof of stealing. We hold this to be strict logic—and the terms of the proposition are incontrovertible. A timid man, deficient in the 'moral sentiments,' will easily be terrified out of the truth by a threat to send him to the State Prison, and he'll tell the nearest lie he can get hold of to save himself. Fear is, in truth, the Father of Lies, and ought to be regularly recorded in the catalogue of Old Nick's aliases. Lies told under the influence of interest, are indirectly instigated by fear. Zeal is but another name for interest—a desire to conquer, for fear of the consequences of defeat, and the loss of fame, or office—or popularity, or parishioners. Yes, when rival sects have brouched their opposing doctrines in a pious parish, pulpits have become batteries of falsehood, and

Even ministers they have been known to, loudly exclaim, A rising wind at times to vend, And hail'd woe's Scripture.

If then a preacher will resort to sophistry and subtleties, or deny the truth, for fear of the possible personal consequences of admitting it in a paltry point in polemics, what can be expected of a poor prisoner, innocent but ignorant, who may unfortunately apprehend that his liberty, and even life, may depend upon a plausible, rather than a true answer?

Police Court.—A down-east youth, answering to the name of Briggs Turner, and hailing last from Castine, Me., and about 23 years of age, was arraigned upon a charge of stealing books from the stores of Messrs Marsh, Capen & Lyon, and Russell, Shattuck & Co. on Friday evening. In store of Messrs Marsh & Co. he was observed prowling round, in search of mental food, till he helped himself to two or three school books, when the clerk nabbed him, and sent for the watch. A beautiful pocket Bible, and a "Young Man's Guide," were also found upon him, and proved to be the property of Messrs Russell & Co. He offered no defence, but sat down and cried like a baby who had burnt his mouth with a hot bite. His sorrowful state of mind attracted his honor's attention, and he asked what ailed him? "I've got the stomach ache," answered poor Briggs Turner. The pathos of his rueful complaint will more deeply affect the reader, when he learns that, by the jail-office measurement, Briggs stands just six feet and an inch in his stockings, and stout in proportion. He was comfortably dressed, having for his outer covering a drab broad-nought hoccoat, and a huge pair of cow hide boots, hard enough to play at kick-shins with an elephant. Fierce must have been "the vile intestine war," that could bring tears from such a man-mountain, and under circumstances, too, much more likely to give him the heart-ache, than the "stomach-ache." For want of money to pay his fine of \$6.00 and costs, he was committed to jail, where, it is to be hoped, a few pourings of skilful-gilce will speedily relieve him.

We learn from the National Intelligencer that Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, was on Monday last nominated to be Chief Justice of the United States, and Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, to be an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court. Some days ago, Powhatan Ellis, now District Judge of the United States for the District of Mississippi, was nominated to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Mexico. Neither of these nominations has yet been acted upon.—N. Y. Post.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Wednesday, Dec. 30.—A debate ensued on Mr. Calhoun's resolutions respecting the reducing or repealing the duties on manufactures, in which Messrs Davis, Clay and Calhoun joined. The resolutions, instructing the Committee on Manufactures to report a bill was agreed to.

The consideration of the bills introduced on Tuesday by Mr. Calhoun, were severely postponed to the second Monday in January.

The consideration of the bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the distribution of the surplus revenue, was also made the order of the day for the third Monday in January. Executive business was then taken up for the remainder of the day. In the House, the whole day was occupied in a discussion to refer the memorials of certain Banks in the District of Columbia, praying an extension of their charters. On motion to refer to the committee on that District, with instructions, the House refused 88 to 113. The question then recurred, on the motion to commit to a select committee, with instructions—when Mr. J. Q. Adams moved to amend the instructions by expunging the words "to act in conjunction with any similar committee to be appointed on the part of the Senate." Mr. Thomas accepted the modification. Mr. Bouldin moved to amend the instructions by expunging the words, "and all other [similar] memorials which shall be presented to Congress at its present session." The question was still pending, when, on motion of Mr. Lewis Williams, the House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

It is said the nominations of Mr. Kendall to be Postmaster General, and James C. Pickett to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury are now before the Senate.

A brother editor says that hereafter he intends to say more and do less. It is the case with most editors that they talk more than work.

The Editor of the Taunton Gazette has seen an Ox which weighs between three and four thousand pounds. What a tawal great crittur!

The editor of the Farmer's Museum is right—it was his neighbor of the Sentinel who wanted us to exchange with him, and correct his errors.

Dr Williams, the Oculist, will be at the Bromfield House from 10 to 1 o'clock, and not after 1 o'clock, as stated by us on Saturday.

The U. S. ship Warren has been despatched to Texas, to keep Lavy Crockett and Gov. Houston in order.

A paper in this city calls theatres the "Whirlpools of Hell." Challenge him, Warren, take Tremont for your Second, and let Lion measure the distance.

Naval.—The U. S. corvette Ontario, Capt Salters, touched at Pernambuco 7th November, and proceeded for Bahia, all well.

No morning papers were published in New York on Saturday, in consequence of Friday being New Year's day.

The Maryland Legislature commenced its session on Monday last.

'Whoever works,' says Cassina, 'is attacked only by one demon, while the lazy is by a thousand.'

The Vermont Statesman says the American Monthly Magazine is a periodical of the first water.

The Small Pox is very prevalent in West Tennessee. Much alarm has been excited in consequence.

Engine Company 15 receive a new Engine to-day, and play with the "Tiger" at 3 o'clock.

A Horrible Affair.—We learn verbally, that an atrocious murder had been committed in Bridgewater, Oneida county, the circumstances of which, if true, present a case of murder of rare occurrence, we should hope, in this country. We understand generally that the dead bodies of three persons—a Mr Babcock and Mr and Mrs Vandell were found in a shockingly mangled state in the sleeping apartment of the former, and that the murder is supposed to have been committed by Mr Vandell, who afterwards cut his own throat with a razor. The parties were all highly respectable residents of that town, and lived in the same house.—The affair had naturally created a great deal of excitement and inquiry, but the particulars had not transpired.—Albany Argus.

Lamentable Occurrence.—On Tuesday, 22d inst., a small schooner left Baltimore for Wye River, with a number of gentlemen on board, and during the following night she was capsized in a gale, and it is feared every body on board perished. The wreck was visited on Friday morning, in the neighborhood of Poplar Island, where it was discovered from the shore, and two bodies, one of Mr J. Elliot, a highly respectable citizen of Eaton, Md. and the other a black man, were found on board and conveyed to the shore. No tidings of the other passengers and the crew has been obtained, and it is apprehended every soul of them perished.—New York Sun.

Villanous.—A Louisville paper of a late date says:—"As the steam packet Bayou Sara was ready to start at her usual hour yesterday morning, it was discovered that some scoundrel had, during the night, emptied the boilers of their water. The boilers being nearly red hot, communicated fire to the wood work, and although the flames were soon got under, the damage might have been most serious. As it was, the passengers left the boat, which had not started on her usual trip, up to a late hour last evening."

Rather precocious.—A case of illegitimacy was yesterday brought before the sitting magistracy at the lower police office, in which the mother was a plump, rosy-cheeked damsel of 16, and the alleged father a sleek, smooth-chinned lad, with his shirt collar turned over his jacket, who had not yet witnessed fifteen revolutions of the earth in his orbit. Such truly "precocious talent" almost entitles the young proficient to a newspaper immortalization, but we believe we won't confer it upon them.—N. Y. Sun.

Steamboat Providence.—This is the "only steamer at present on the line between Providence and New York, and makes one trip a week. Providence river has been frozen since the "Cold Wednesday," and the boat can ascend no higher than Bristol. The ice formed two miles further down the river on Thursday night, but still Bristol harbor is open.—Eve. Gaz.

Very Good.—The Fair for the benefit of the Samaritan Society held on Wednesday and Thursday, yielded \$915.75.—Trans.

Two men were suffocated to death, by a furnace of charcoal they had burning in their room, a few nights since, at Hudson.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, BY STEPHEN BROWN. 12 shares Lancaster Manuf Co. \$315 a 360 pr share. 10 do Colman & Co. do. 10 do Atlantic Ins Co. do. 10 do Commercial Bank, do. 35 do Fulton Bank, \$33 a 95 pr share. 35 do Granite Bank, \$95 pr share. 5 do Hamilton Bank, 64 do. 35 do Boston and Worcester Railroad, \$96 a 97 pr sh. 2 do Boston and Lynn Ins & Rubber Co. \$384 pr sh. 1 do Boston Library, \$20 pr share. 50 do United States Bank, 124 do. 20 do City Bank, 64 do.

The Southern Mail arrived at half past nine o'clock last evening.

Congress.—In the Senate on Thursday Dec. 31, no business of consequence was transacted—the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, to refer to a select committee, with instructions, the petitions of sundry banks in the District of Columbia, praying for an extension of their charter. After a long and desultory debate the previous question was called for and sustained. The resolution was then adopted with an amendment, that the instruction should conform to those of the committee on the U. S. Bank in 1833. The House adjourned over to Monday.

GRATIAN MEETING. At the close of Mr. Graham's second course of lectures at Boylston Hall in this city, on the evening of Dec. 31, 1835, a meeting was held by the members of the class, at which Dr Wm A. Alcott was called to the chair, and Mr. Alvan Clark was appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted. Whereas, we fully believe that a thorough knowledge of the "Science of Human Life," as taught by Mr. Sylvester Graham, in his public lectures, is indispensable to the highest welfare of mankind; and whereas the principles, facts and reasonings contained in those lectures, ought, in our opinion, as members of his class, to be as widely and speedily disseminated as possible—

Resolved, That the scientific research and philanthropic efforts of Mr. Graham entitle him to our sincere respect and confidence as a public teacher, and render him worthy the entire confidence of the public.

Resolved, That in view of these considerations, Mr. Graham be requested immediately to repeat his course of lectures in this city, in a condensed form.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forthwith inserted in the public papers.

W. M. A. ALCOTT, Chairman.

ALVAN CLARK, Secretary.

TESTIMONIAL OF DR WARREN. Mr. Graham.—Dear Sir—I regret not having been able to attend a whole course of your lectures, in order that I might form my own opinion in regard to them. From those which I have heard, as well as from the opinions of friends who have attended formerly and recently, I am satisfied that your lectures are interesting and well fitted to instruct and enlighten in regard to two most important subjects, the preservation of health and the prolongation of life, and if you should give another course, I should certainly recommend an attendance to any who might apply to me for advice. I am respectfully, your ob't serv't.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Dec. 29, 1835.

LORING DUNBAR renders his sincere thanks to the Fire Department, and citizens generally, of the town of Stoneham, for their arduous and successful exertions in saving his property from fire on Wednesday last. Boston, Jan. 1, 1836.

NOTICE.—Those gentlemen elected to the office of Overseers of the Poor, for the ensuing year, will meet on Wednesday, January 6th, 1836, at their Office, next end of Faneuil Hall, (formerly the Seamen's Room) at 3 o'clock, P. M., and bring their certificates of election with them; for the purpose of organizing the Board. By order of the Board. JAMES H. FOSTER, Chairman.

BOSTON AND N. OREGON STEAMBOAT CO. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Boston and Oregon Steamboat Co. will be held at the Holden at Faneuil Hall, on MONDAY, January 4th, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Officers and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. MOSES KIMBALL, Clerk.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Northern Democratic Republican Association, will be held at the Northern Democratic Hall, on MONDAY, Jan. 4th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the choice of Treasurer and transaction of other business of importance. A general and punctual attendance is requested. Jan 1 3p WILDES P. WALKER, Sec'y.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Warren Association, will be held at the Commonwealth Bank, on TUESDAY next, January 6th, at half past 3 o'clock P. M. JAMES W. FENN, Clerk. ep34j65

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Boyden Malleable Cast Iron and Steel Company are hereby notified, that their annual meeting for the choice of Officers, and the transaction of their business, will be held at the Exchange Coffee House, on MONDAY, the fourth day of January next, at three o'clock P. M. Per order, J. C. BRODHEAD, Clerk. d

"Who said she wasn't a coming?" THE MEMBERS of Engine Co. No. 15, are requested to meet at the Engine House, This Afternoon, at 1 o'clock, to receive their new Engine. Per order the Foreman. EBEN. W. LOTHROP, Clerk.

NOTICE.—The Democratic Club No. 1, will hold their annual meeting at the Northern Democratic Hall, This Evening, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock, for the choice of Officers, and such other business as may come before them; then the punctual attendance of every member is particularly requested. J. S. BROWN, Jr., Sec'y.

SOUL OF SOLDIER.—The members of the Soul of Soldier are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of officers will be held at Franklin Hall, Wilson's Lane, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, at half past 6 o'clock P. M. By order of the Standing Committee. THACHER BEAL, Clerk pro tem.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—Mails for Providence, R. I. will hereafter close at 6 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M. The New York Steam Boat Mail will close at 3 o'clock, A. M. until further notice. Boston, Dec. 12, 1835.

MARRIED. In this city, Mr Jonathan S Parker to Miss Abigail Tuttle, of North Lexington.

In Cambridgeport, Mr Charles S Dudley to Miss Eunice L Faulkner.

In Newton Lower Falls, Mr C Chamberlain to Miss J C Nichols.

DIED. In this city, Miss Anne, daughter of the late Jona. Stearns, of Hallowell, N. S. On Saturday, Mr John Hunt, 43.

Louise Jane Lewis, 17 months, youngest daughter of Mr John Lewis.

Deighton, Mary C, daughter of David Hart, 1 year.—Deise Knibbs, wife of Dr. J. C. Knibbs.

IMPORTATIONS. CROSTADT.—Brig Czaria—1341 bars iron—19 bales red leather—7 do horse tacks—225 do muzz—45 ht casks bris les—24 bales flims—33 do ravenes dock—150 do of pers—643 pairs salted hides—40 ht duck—37 band hemp—1044 pairs 78 pairs c and gr—30 pairs zuck—107 pigma muzz—35 do white rope—3 bales white linen. BATAVIA.—Ship Lucania—11,000 picus coffee—800 do sugar—300 do tin—175 do rattans. LAGUN.—Brig Aurora—580 hides—15 zeroons indigo. MAYAGUEZ.—Brig Gaudin—1000 pairs palm leaf—200 logs mahogany—60 do cedar—276 sticks rustic—147 palm leaf mats—2000 oranges—1,000 croton nuts. SMYRNA.—Brig Teodos—63 casks olive oil—428 bales cotton—235 do box wood—9360 casks flims—6 bales turpentine—17 cases muzz—20 do salted raisins—1 cask gum—15 cases 1 box opium—1 box otto rose—48 sacks galls—10 cream raisins. Brig Juan—17414 bars flms—17 bales 7 bags galls—12 bales goats hair—120 bales 129 bales wine—7 sacks almonds—130 bales wool—4 cases sponge—2 boxes leather. Brig Meranda—9115 pieces box wool—145 cases opium—3400 arums flms—202 bales raisins—7 bales sponge—182 do wool—4 boxes otto rose.

SHIP-NEWS--BOSTON, 1836.

SATURDAY, Jan 2. ARRIVED.







